

CANADA IN A FERMENT.

THE RUSH'S WORK FALLS LIKE A BOMB.

SHELL IN THE DOMINION.

EXPECTING TO SEE THE DOUGHTY CAPTAIN OF THE BLACK DIAMOND SAIL INTO VICTORIA.

HARBOR—PREPARING AN APPEAL TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Victoria, B. C., July 31.—Indignation is felt here over the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond in Behring Sea by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. A public meeting will probably be held and resolutions passed for transmission to the Imperial Parliament, asking that the Imperial Government interfere in behalf of British vessels engaged in the sealing trade.

It is believed here that if only one man has been placed aboard the Black Diamond her captain will not obey the Rush's orders, and will sail for Victoria instead of Sitka.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—The report that the Cabinet is considering the Behring Sea matter is untrue. The Minister of Customs has telegraphed Victoria, B. C., for a report of the affair. As soon as it comes to hand a strong remonstrance will be submitted to the Imperial Government.

The report that the Canadian Government had urged the adoption of a retaliatory policy in regard to the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond is untrue. The Cabinet, after discussing the matter, forwarded two telegrams from the Victoria Collector to the Governor-General, with the request that they be forwarded to the Colonial Office. The Cabinet also requested that Her Majesty's Government should adopt prompt measures to protect British subjects on the high seas.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—A dispatch to the "Empire" from Ottawa, says: "The latest account of piracy by the United States authorities in Behring Sea continues to be much discussed in official circles. A dispatch has been received at the Fisheries Department from Mr. Baker, M. P., giving additional particulars of the seizure of the Black Diamond. It appears that the vessel was seized when seventy miles from land. Mr. Baker says that a strong feeling of resentment and indignation has been engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia by this wanton outrage, and that a meeting of citizens of Victoria is to be held to express their indignation. This dispatch was under consideration by the Council yesterday. Until the official report is before the Government no action can be taken, and the Minister of Customs accordingly telegraphed to the Collector at Victoria to forward full particulars without loss of time. Collector Hamlin's reply was received by the Hon. Mr. Bowell last evening, but it appears that the information which he has to give is no fuller than that already published."

SECRETARY BLAINE STATES HIS CASE.

NOTHING DONE IN BEHRING SEA EXCEPT TO CARRY OUT THE LAW APPROVED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Bangor, Me., July 31.—Secretary Blaine passed through this city this evening on his way to Bar Harbor. A reporter called his attention to a declaration in a Boston paper to-day to the effect that it would be impossible for the National Government to "sustain the pretension of Secretary Blaine that Behring Sea is distinctly American water."

The Secretary of State simply remarked that it might be well for the paper in question to indicate the occasion, official or unofficial, where he had said anything at all on that point. Mr. Blaine made the further statement that everything done on the fur seal question since March 4 last was in full compliance with the directions contained in the act of Congress which was approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his term.

THE LAWS OPERATIVE AGAIN.

CAPTAIN SHEPARD'S INSTRUCTIONS DIFFERED UNDER TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

Washington, July 31 (Special).—To anybody familiar with the history of the subject of the jurisdiction of the United States over Behring Sea, the tempest raised over the report of the seizure of a British sealer in Behring Sea seems like an affectation. In the absence from Washington of both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury no official expression, of course, can be obtained, and it is hard to see how such an expression would be necessary if either or both of them were here. Captain Shepard's instructions have been obeyed in seizing an unlawful sealer, which happens to be an English vessel, just as he last year returned, under instructions, from seizing British sealers engaged in killing seals in Behring Sea.

Everybody ought to remember this fact, that until the middle of the last Administration the United States laws had been operative in respect to the taking of seals in Behring Sea since the seizure of Alaska to the United States in 1867 without protest from Great Britain or any other power. The law upon which Captain Shepard's instructions were based was enacted more than twenty years ago, and Congress at its last session emphasized the determination of the United States to maintain its jurisdiction, in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of the seal fisheries. It might be well, perhaps, for premature critics to remember also that the last expression of law on this subject was by a late President of the United States, who was a Republican, and a Republican without a division, and that it was approved by a President who was a Democrat. It might be well to remember, too, that Captain Shepard, who seized the Black Diamond, made a number of seizures in 1887 for the same reason, and that last year, although the violations of the law were frequent, he, in obedience to "confidential instructions," which he did not feel at liberty to reveal even under oath, made no seizures.

THE SEIZURE OF THE TRIUMPH.

IT INVOLVES MORE SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS THAN THE CASE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND.

Washington, July 31.—Inquiry at the Department of State this morning was met by the statement that there was absolutely no information there respecting the seizure of the Triumph and Black Diamond by the revenue cutter Rush, for sealing in Behring Sea, except that contained in the Associated Press dispatches on the subject. In conversation a prominent official said that whatever might have been the policy and feeling of the last Administration it was evident the present Administration did not look with disfavor upon the seizure of British or other vessels suspected of poaching upon the United States seal-fishing grounds. As to the report that an understanding existed by which the British Government was not to take notice of such seizures, he knew nothing. If any such understanding existed, he was not aware of it.

The case of the seizure and search of the Triumph, which was afterward released because no sealings were found on board, this official intimated, might be a more serious matter than the seizure and detention of the Black Diamond, for it involved the question of the United States to seize and search suspected vessels without a warrant, which is the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

He said, claims that right within a fortnight or so acknowledged by England, and the settlement of the question, after all, is to be one of jurisdiction.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. SEXTON.

New York, N. Y., July 31 (Special).—The news about the seizure in the Alaskan waters reached the President and Secretary of State through the medium of the newspapers this morning. No official information was received during the day, but it is known that important advisers are expected when the President gets back to Washington to-morrow evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. SEXTON.

London, July 31.—Postmaster-General Russell, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, dated to-day, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Sexton thanking him for the generous contributions made by the citizens of Dublin for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, and which Mr. Sexton declares was tampered with by the Postoffice authorities. Mr. Sexton is

SHARP FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

EGYPTIANS INFLICT CONSIDERABLE LOSS ON THE DERWISHES.

Calvo, July 21.—Colonel Wedderburn reports that the main body of insurgents under command of Wad-el-N'jumi is encamped on the hills three miles north of Abu Simbel. Wad-el-N'jumi has formed water depots.

Active skirmishing still proceeds between the Egyptian patrols and derwish outposts. The derwishes who had occupied the village of Tokki were driven out by the Egyptians, leaving the bodies of thirty-four of the derwishes and a few killed. A number of the derwishes were captured.

General Grenfell and his staff have left Korosh for Tokki. Derwishes from Tokki are that Lieutenant Daguerre, with a detachment of Egyptian cavalry and a company of the 11th Sudanese Regiment, defeated the derwishes near the village of Tokki. The derwishes were killed and eighty were taken prisoners. The Egyptians lost three killed, two of whom were officers.

A SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

EUROPE'S VAST PREPARATION FOR WAR A GREAT SECURITY FOR PEACE.

London, July 31.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House this evening, said: "England's aim in foreign affairs is Peace, with honor." Thunder-clouds of war still overcast Europe. Concerning the immediate danger of a conflict, he regarded the vast preparations that had been made as a great security for peace. The issues involved in war would be so frightful that nations shrink from challenging one another. Events in Egypt did not menace the permanent prosperity of that country. The disorder on the frontier would be suppressed. England had entered into no engagement not to abandon Egypt until the latter was capable of maintaining her own Government in the face of foes, and these engagements England would assuredly fulfill. Referring to Crete, he did not consider that there was any need to fear that the present movement would lead to a European disturbance. He repudiated the remotest desire of seeing England involved in a European war. The reports current to the effect that the Government were without a majority in the House of Commons, he regarded as a matter of no importance. Referring briefly to Ireland, he held that the result of the Government's policy was to bring order and prosperity throughout the country, and that if ever any section of the peasantry believed that their interests lay in doing that in obeying the law, the condition was rapidly disappearing.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKS THE RADICALS.

London, July 31.—Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Greenwich to-night, said that the new Radical party had become the leading section of the Home Rulers. They were bent upon making important constitutional changes. Mr. Gladstone did not effectively resist them, while Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's sword was at the service of the strongest faction. The chief of the fourth section of the Radical party, the Home Rulers, he said, was bent upon making important constitutional changes. Mr. Gladstone did not effectively resist them, while Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's sword was at the service of the strongest faction. The chief of the fourth section of the Radical party, the Home Rulers, he said, was bent upon making important constitutional changes. Mr. Gladstone did not effectively resist them, while Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's sword was at the service of the strongest faction.

CHANGES ORDERED FROM THE VATICAN.

Rome, July 31.—The diocese of Kingston, Canada, has been created by the Pope, and has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Toronto. The province will be divided into three dioceses. The bishops of two of these dioceses and the bishops of Peterborough will be suffragans to the Bishop of Kingston. The decree making these changes states that they are due to the notable progress of Catholicism in Kingston.

The Rome correspondent of "The Catholic Review" of this city, says in a cable dispatch that the Rev. Dean Coffey, P. P., of Tralio, has been appointed to succeed the late Bishop Higgins, of Kerry, who died on May 1.

The reported summoning of Archbishop Corrigan to Rome is untrue.

REPORTS THAT "AMUSED" BOULANGER.

Paris, July 31.—Reports were in circulation here to-day that General Boulanger had committed suicide in London. Dispatches from that city in response to inquiries pronounced the reports untrue.

London, July 31.—In an interview to-day General Boulanger expressed much amusement at the reports circulated in Paris that he had committed suicide. He declared that he had "no intention of killing himself at present." He writes that he never was in better health.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The "Journal de St. Petersburg" says that the coup meditated by General Boulanger has failed.

BURKE'S EXTRADITION WARRANT SIGNED.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, this afternoon signed a warrant for the extradition of Burke, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago. The warrant was sent to Winnipeg, Man., July 31.—George W. Hubbard, chief of A. J. Ross, lieutenant of the Chicago police, has declared that he is a victim of the Chicago police. He says that he is a victim of the Chicago police, and that he is a victim of the Chicago police.

END OF THE ROYAL GRANTS DEBATE.

London, July 31.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Royal Grants bill collapsed to-day. After a speech had been made by Mr. Wallace (Liberal), member for East Edinburgh, the Speaker put the question on the second reading of the measure. There being no call for a division, the Speaker declared that the second reading had been carried.

Mr. Phillips (Liberal), member for the middle division of Lancashire, then raised a point of order, but the Speaker declared that the bill was to-morrow.

A VICTORY FOR THE VALKYRIE.

London, July 31.—The London Yacht Club held its annual regatta to-day. The course was from Cowes eastward to the Nab and return. The Valkyrie led from start to finish, winning easily. The Yarna was second, making a time of 1 hour 11 minutes 11 seconds; Yarna, 3 hours 4 minutes 11 seconds; Yarna, 3 hours 52 minutes 11 seconds; Yarna, 3 hours 56 minutes 44 seconds.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Berlin, July 31.—Emperor William left Wilhelmshaven to-day for England. He was accompanied by a squadron of warships. After the departure of the Emperor, the Empress remained in Berlin by railway.

THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 31.—The total Cantonal vote for the Council-General is as follows: General Boulanger, 158,000; Republican candidates, 1,000,000; Reactionist candidates, 600,000.

A CONFERENCE ON SERBIAN AFFAIRS.

Belgrade, July 31.—Ex-King Milan and Regents Belkmarkovich, Gruks and Kistak are conferring together at Vranja on the dynastic question and King Alexander's relations to ex-Queen Natalie.

A NEW-YORKER TAKES A PRIZE.

Berlin, July 31.—In the Turnverein contest at Munich to-day a prize was taken by Stueber, of New-York.

DEBT OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN EXCESS OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR THE STATEHOOD CONVENTION—IRRIGATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

—TAXATION IN MONTANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 31.—The South Dakota Convention has practically done nothing this week, aside from work on the schedule and ordinance. Little remains to be done except the consideration of the report of the Committee on Division of the Liabilities of the Territory. The assets and the matter of the limitation of the State indebtedness are yet to be considered. The Sioux Falls Constitution provides that the total aggregate debt of the State, with all previous debts, shall never exceed \$500,000. It is held that this constitution can in no respect be changed, except as is specifically mentioned. It happens that South Dakota's bonded debt for new buildings will exceed \$500,000, while she has to pay North Dakota \$50,000. Just how this matter is to be handled is not yet settled.

Bismarck, Dak., July 31.—The convention is now wading laboriously through its debating days. The report of the Committee on Elective Franchise was considered again to-day, and the woman suffrage question furnished a most interesting discussion. The woman suffragists have asked that the Legislature be given power to extend suffrage to women. The convention agreed to give the Legislature the power to extend.

The committee to which was referred the memorial to Congress praying for the irrigation of land in North Dakota, together with all action of the convention thereon, was placed in the custody of J. L. Casey, of Jamestown, who will appear before the Senate Committee on Irrigation in St. Paul, August 1.

Helena, Mont., July 31.—The convention to-day considered the article on revenue and taxation. It exempts all churches, public property and libraries. The Legislature may pass general laws for the taxation of any property. Mines to be taxed according to value. The machinery is subject to a special taxation as private property, and cannot be sold for taxes. The limit of taxation is three mills; if assessed on property over \$10,000, one and one-half mills; if over \$500,000, one mill; if over \$1,000,000, one-half mill. Misappropriation of public funds of officers will disqualify the offender for ten years from holding office. The bill was accepted.

Olympia, W. T., July 31.—Petitions and remonstrances against the restrictive anti-corporation legislation continue to pour into the convention from all sides, and are having the effect of materially changing the opinion of the delegates on these points. The measure was adopted this morning reciting that "We, the people of the State of Washington, thinking the Supreme Being of the Universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution." The convention then took up the report of the Committee on State, County and Municipal Indebtedness. The first clause, limiting the indebtedness of the State to \$4,000,000, was passed, after an animated discussion lasting several hours. The debt of cities, towns, counties and school districts is limited to 1-2 per cent of the assessed value of the property, except on a city, which may be increased to 5 per cent. A city, when it is increased to 5 per cent, may further increase of 5 per cent is allowed for sewers, waterworks or lighting by a three-fifths vote.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Liverpool, July 30.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American, who is charged with having killed her husband, James Maybrick, by administering arsenic to him, was arraigned for trial to-day. The court room was crowded with people anxious to hear all the details of the case. When called upon to plead to the indictment the prisoner replied: "Not guilty."

Michael Maybrick, a brother of the deceased man, was called to the witness stand. He admitted that certain bottles that he took from his brother's sick-room did not contain arsenic. The contents of a bottle which was said to contain meat extract had not been given to his brother. There had been quarrels between his brother and his wife. A woman's name had been mentioned during the quarrels, and Mrs. Maybrick had threatened to secure a separation from her husband.

Dr. Hoppe testified that the deceased man had shown him prescriptions for nerve tonics which he had received from a New-York physician. The prescriptions called for no arsenic.

TWO NOTED CALIFORNIA WILL CASES.

San Francisco, July 31 (Special).—The Supreme Court of California to-day granted a rehearing in the Jessup case, which may have a strong influence on the California estate tax. The case involves the will of a man who died in 1897, and who left a large estate. The case is being argued by the California bar, and is expected to be decided in the near future.

J. H. MAXLEY TAKES THE AUGUSTA POSTOFFICE.

Augusta, Me., July 31 (Special).—At 6 p. m. to-night, under the supervision of Inspector J. O. Hall, the outgoing Democratic postmaster, L. D. Fowler, turned over the Augusta postoffice to J. H. Maxley, the new Republican postmaster. Several appointments of subordinate officers were made, including an assistant postmaster, Walter D. Stevens, a nephew of Mr. Maxley, receiving that place. This being a first-class office, it is entitled to and will receive a larger sum of money for running expenses than it did under Mr. Fowler, who kept the office so short of help that the work was inefficiently performed. A new office of clerk and mail carrier was created, which will be filled by L. H. Hill, a veteran of the Civil War, who is a popular and efficient postmaster gone without saying, and the change is welcomed by many Democrats as well as Republicans.

TESTING A PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE.

Annapolis, July 31.—The same board, Captain John A. Howell, president, Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, Lieutenants Kennedy, Schroeder and Stanton, that tried recently the record of the pneumatic gun carriage of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company of Boston tried to-day at the Naval proving grounds here, the record of a regular eight-inch gun carriage. The result was about two feet, the same as that of the pneumatic carriage. The test to-day is thought to be favorable to the pneumatic gun carriage, as it proves compressed air can be used to stop the recoil of heavy guns. The board's opinion has not been given.

AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Asbury Park, July 31 (Special).—A warrant for the arrest of ex-Assemblyman William R. Jerome, of Middlesex County, who is now the proprietor of a large beer store near Spring Lake Beach, was issued yesterday upon a charge of assault and battery made by Henry Williams, a druggist in Kingsley-st. The two men quarrelled over a bill contracted by the druggist. Jerome came here to-day and delivered himself up to the authorities. The case was called for examination, but as the complainant did not appear, Mr. Jerome was discharged from custody.

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF SALT.

Rochester, N. Y., July 31 (Special).—A secret meeting of large salt producers was held in this city this afternoon. It was given out that the meeting was the quarterly session of the Western New-York Salt Producers' Association, and that only confidential producers were present. One of these present stated, however, that the quantity of manufactured salt at present in the market was not large, and that an advance may be made soon throughout the country. It was decided that the question of reorganizing a trust was considered.

LOUISIANA MURDERERS HANGED AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—Charles Dilger, who murdered two policemen in August, 1888, and Harry Smart, the murderer of Melrose Green and his wife, were hanged at 6:05 this morning. Smart laughed when he stepped on the trap.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

IT WAS DONE AT THE REQUEST OF GOV. ERNOR LOWRY.

INSPECTOR BYRNES TOOK HIM TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN A CAB—THE PUGILIST SUBMITTED QUIETLY.

John L. Sullivan, the champion pugilist of the world, was arrested last evening by Inspector Byrnes and locked up at Police Headquarters at the request of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi. Yesterday morning L. F. Childs, the State agent of Mississippi, representing Governor Lowry, called upon Inspector Byrnes and said that he had been to see Governor Hill in reference to the extradition of Sullivan, and that the Governor had told him that he could not take any action in the case until after Sullivan had been arrested.

Sullivan since he came here has been staying at the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave., and the Inspector sent two detectives there to keep track of Sullivan's movements. Sullivan had left the hotel before the arrival of the officers, but the Inspector believed that he had no intention of running away, and took no steps to find him until 9 o'clock last evening, when he sent Detective Adams to the Vanderbilt Hotel to see if he had arrived. He was still absent, but came in a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Word was sent to the Inspector, who was waiting at the Grand Union Hotel, and he crossed over to the Vanderbilt Hotel and told the clerk he wanted to go to Sullivan's room. The latter took the Inspector to Sullivan's room, and the latter opened the door himself and greeted the Inspector with a hearty handshake. The Inspector did not fancy the grip and was glad when it was over. Sullivan broke the ice by saying: "Well, Inspector, I heard a short time ago that you were looking for me, and I was just going down town to give myself up."

Yes, that is true, said the Inspector. Governor Lowry has sent for you, and my business here is to take you to the State Prison.

All right, said Sullivan, "I am ready, and I am glad that the suspense is over. I do not believe that I have violated any law, but if I have, I stand ready to meet my accuser face to face and will suffer the consequences without a murmur."

William Muldoon, Sullivan's trainer, and Charles Johnson, one of his backers, were present in the room and showed no surprise at the arrest. Sullivan asked the part of host to the Inspector in a graceful way, and after liquid refreshments had been served the Inspector, Sullivan and Detective Adams got into a cab and drove to Police Headquarters. They arrived at half past 10 o'clock.

After Sullivan's capture was taken in the Detective Bureau he was locked up in the Museum, a much more comfortable place than even the Alderman cell. Sullivan was brought before several reporters soon afterward, and he said that he had no complaint to make at being arrested and was satisfied that he would pass a comfortable night. The Inspector would not permit him to answer any questions of the reporters, and he was taken to the State Prison, where he was held in a cell. His lawyer, before his arrest, had been consulted by Sullivan, and he had been told that Sullivan would be taken before a Superior Court Judge this morning.

Last evening Muldoon and Johnson called upon Sullivan and a consultation was held. They were ready to bail the prisoner, but the Inspector left in a cab, and the bail was not given.

ROBBED THE NEVADA BANK.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE NOTE TELLER IN VICTORIA, B. C.—STEALING NEARLY \$100,000.

San Francisco, July 31 (Special).—William Leith Ross, note-teller of the Nevada Bank, was arrested in Victoria, B. C., last night, where he had fled with \$25,000 in coin and \$95,000 in securities belonging to the bank. The story of Ross's fall is similar to that of thousands. He is a young Scotchman about twenty-five years old, an apt business man, and until the discovery of his flight had the implicit confidence of the officers of the bank. Recently, however, he has been drinking considerably, and Mr. Bigelow, vice-president and manager of the bank, states that he intended changing Ross's position last Monday and giving him another department.

Last Friday Ross went to Mr. Davidson, the cashier, and obtained a leave of absence, complaining at the time of ill-health. This action was taken without the knowledge of Mr. Bigelow. On Monday Ross failed to appear and slight suspicions were aroused. These were increased when a few small shortages in his collections were discovered, and an investigation revealed that Ross's default amounted to nearly \$1,500, and besides this, a package of bills payable, aggregating over \$95,000, was missing. The theory is that Ross has been bled by one Fulton, a disreputable Englishman, who was a factor in a dishonest time secretary of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, but was discharged for stealing \$400, though he wasn't prosecuted, as he made up the amount. Some of the securities taken by Ross, without his knowledge, may be in the hands of other parties, as a complete investigation has not yet been made. Ross comes of a Scotch family of great wealth, and he is a man of great energy and ambition. It is supposed that Ross took the securities to force the bank into a compromise with him.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN ASSIGNED PITTSBURGH, JULY 31 (Special).—Papers were filed to-day in the case of Grant, Bennett & Co., the iron manufacturers, who failed over a year ago for nearly a million dollars, which made some sensational charges in the shape of exceptions to the final account of ex-County Judge John H. Bailey, the assignee of the suspended firm. He is alleged to have been in sympathy with a syndicate of creditors which secured an option on nearly all other claims against the company, and about 30 per cent of their face value.

The assignee, however, charged that the syndicate actually paid for \$300,000 of certain properties of the defunct firm, and that he had sold for \$327,000. The court is asked to require the assignee to account for the value of all the assets of the late firm disposed of by him to the syndicate. Although the assignee has not yet received a verdict, the creditors of the firm have not yet received a cent.

INCENDIARIES DISCOVERED AT WORK.

Pittsburgh, July 31.—Incendiaries made an attempt to burn the boarding-house of Albert Smith at Duquesne on an early hour this morning. A watchman who had been on duty since the attempt was made to burn some of his few days ago, discovered the flames at work. They were in the cellar of the house and he fired upon them. The watchman of the house and he fired upon them. They were in the cellar of the house and he fired upon them. They were in the cellar of the house and he fired upon them.

PROTEST AGAINST ROBERT FURLONG.

Seranton, Penn., July 31 (Special).—District Assembly No. 16 of the Knights of Labor held its convention at Carbonate to-night. General Master Workman Powderly, who belongs to this district, was elected delegate to the General Assembly. Among the resolutions adopted was one protesting against the appointment of Robert Furlong, the former chief of detectives on the Missouri Pacific Railway, as chief of the Government Secret Service.

ARRESTED FOR CUTTING MAIL POUCHES.

Boston, July 31.—Edward Cassidy, driver of a United States mail wagon, was taken before Commissioner Hallett to-day, charged with stealing a letter from a pouch. It was in evidence that the defendant was seen to throw a letter away in Green-st. He was held in \$500 bail for trial in September. It was stated that it was in the wagon of Cassidy that the cut mail Harbor pouch was recently found.

SETTLING A CLAIM FOR SINKING A BOAT.

Waterbury, N. Y., July 31.—United States Deputy Marshal A. C. Watson, of Oswego, seized the steamer "Martha" at the St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's line, at Cape Vincent, last evening. The seizure was made on account of an unsatisfied claim for damages resulting from the sinking of a schooner by the "Martha" on the 10th of July. The claim was settled on the spot.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

NEW-JERSEY FARES THE WORST.

A LOSS OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION TO PLAINFIELD.

BRIDGES GONE ON ALL SIDES AND ROADS IMPASSABLE—TRAINS DELAYED BY WASHOUTS—CROPS UNDER WATER—DAMS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE MISERY.

WORK—STORIES OF RESCUES.

Two men on horseback rode into Plainfield last evening at a hard gallop, with the warning that the big dam at Felville was likely to give way before morning. The people were greatly alarmed at once. This dam was the only one that was not swept away by the flood of Tuesday evening, and the outpouring of its waters was felt to be a more threatening danger than that of the evening before. Because it had withstood the fierce storms that had deluged the wide-spreading plain, men were inclined to think that it was safe, but the news that the water was beginning to force itself through cracks and crevices in various parts of the structure brought fresh alarms.

The dam stretches an eighth of a mile across a gap in the mountain back of Scotch Plains, and behind it is held a body of water a mile and a half in length and from an eighth to a half mile in width. The depth of the dam is twenty feet, and in many places the waters behind it are far deeper. The three dams which gave way Tuesday were just below it, and contained a much less volume of water. Even they, however, had power enough to flood the gorge to a depth reaching to the second story of some buildings, to demolish utterly the Seeley Paper Mill, causing a single loss of \$100,000, and to rush on and flood the principal streets of Plainfield, plunging deep gullies through the centre of the city, and wrecking bridges, stores and dwellings all along its pathway. The volume of water is so much greater than that which came down the hillsides on Tuesday that if it swept down the valley it might utterly ruin the business centre of the city and level the houses at the base of the Netherwood Heights.

EXAMINING THE DAM.

The two horsemen were Colonel Julian Scott and the chief of police, Tunis J. Carey. Colonel Scott is an artist, and yesterday set out on a sketching tour through the flooded district in the mountains. After travelling over eight miles he managed to reach the ruins of the Seeley Mills. Picking his way through the wreckage, he came at length to the dam, and was at once alarmed at its dangerous condition. Here he met another horseman, the captain, and the two returned to Plainfield. When they left the place, they said, fissures were steadily growing into gaps, and the torrents of rain that fell during the entire morning had not yet finished rushing down the mountain sides to swell the tide. Besides, another storm was blackening the sky in the west, and it was probable that the night would witness another downpour.

The dam at Felville was originally built by Mr. Felt, a wealthy builder. The sheet of water was already large, but years ago he paid a neighboring farmer \$100 for the privilege of adding one foot to its height. The right was readily accorded, and the addition was made. On the level lands back of the mountains, however, this rise spread some distance on towards Springfield, and in consequence suits at law were brought by those whose land was damaged. The farm of the man who received the money was almost entirely flooded. Before the suits were determined, Mr. Felt died. The case has been in the courts since that time, and the dam has been allowed to crumble and decay.

WHERE THE DAMAGE WAS GREATEST.

The severest damage of Tuesday's flood was directly in the heart of the city of Plainfield, at the business centre. There yesterday gorges gazed open-mouthed into the deep gulley, extending all along the former course of Green Brook, between the ruined dam and the First Baptist Church. The waters having gone down, Tier's Lake was at noon a dwelling creek, and against the remnants of the dam were piled trees, sheds, fences, shattered bridges and other wreckage. The canal, from the lake to French's mills, had been washed away, and on its slimy bed negroes were treading barefoot for eels and sunfish. French's Mill was one-half undermined, and where the raceway and the brook ran under Somerset-st. there was a deep gulch filled with rocks, machinery and broken heavy paving-stones from the sidewalks. The walls of this gorge were constantly crumbling, and a powerful stream still flowed through it under a French's mills and Carney's brick-walled building, which was slowly settling at the centre. French's carriage factory, which was partly under water, had its floors twisted and wrenched from their fastenings. Several frame-tenements at the rear were flooded to the middle of the first story, and the poor tenants on the lower floor lost everything they had. One old woman, who was dragged through a window when the water reached nearly to the shoulder of William Gasel, her rescuer, had returned to the ruin of her home and sat bewailing the loss of her calico patchwork quilts and her best and only silk dress.

SOME OF THE LOSERS.

The shops of H. J. Martin, blacksmith, J. W. Stewart, wheelwright, and Michael Padmer, tailor, were almost total wrecks, and the wreckage was being cleared from Somerset-st. and made into firewood. Martin's forge, anvil and tools were entirely swept away, together with the books of the North Plainfield Township Committee, of which he is secretary. The stables at Blinn's Hotel hung over the brink of a newly formed chasm. Sequin's livery stable was filled with slime. The waters rose in every stall to the quarters of the horses before they could be rescued. A brick pier over the raceway under Stillman's Music Hall, and supporting the centre of the orchestra stand, was undermined and had dropped eighteen inches. This occurred on Tuesday evening, while Dockstadter's Minstrels were giving a show there.

The stables at the rear of the First Baptist Church were undermined, and out-houses all along the bank just beyond them were swept away. The Groves-st. bridge was still standing, although weakened. Nearly all of the other bridges in the city, however, had been rendered impassable or had been swept away altogether, and the damage to these alone is estimated at \$50,000. The loss to Coddington's dam, ice-houses and stables in the